

CHINOOK



ADVANCE

The Best Wheat and Mixed Farming Lands in Alberta

VOL III NO. 31

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Much Grain Damaged in Alberta

Breezelets

A whole lot of us do not know what we need until we see it in a catchy advertisement.

That being so, that's another good reason why you should read the Advance ads.

Now the Huns are accusing Rumania of playing false.

That scrap of paper idea must be coming home to roost.

King Constantine is reported ill and to have lost a rib in the operation.

Possibly the whole truth of the thing is that he is sick of the whole thing and has lost his backbone.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," quoted the sage.

Sure, Mike! It is when it comes to getting a man into a heap of trouble.

"Great Britain is preparing to institute some almost Socialistic reforms after the war," reads a special dispatch from London.

Can it be possible that the British Government has our old friend and late fellow-townsman, F. N. Lewis, at the head of this department?

"Bandits make a \$12,000 haul from mine man," is reported from Martin's Ferry, O.

In Canada we do things differently—we allow the mine and oil well man to make the \$12,000 haul, and get away with it, too.

A noted physician says people who eat onions are said to live longer.

At least they probably do not contract any disease imparted by kissing.

For the second time the big span of the Quebec bridge collapses and goes smashing down to the bottom of the river.

Quebec seems destined to be in the smashing business. It has been refused the privilege of smashing up recruiting meetings, and now a worse disaster has fallen upon it, with loss of life.

Seed Grain & Potatoes

FREE DISTRIBUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs) white oats (about 4 lbs), barley (about 5 lbs), field peas (about 5 lbs). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes in samples of about 3 lbs. will be carried on from several of the experimental farms. All samples will be sent free by mail.

Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early. Requests received after the end of December will probably be too late.

Anyone desiring a sample should write (post free) to the Dominion Cerealist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for an application blank.

J. H. Grisdale,
Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

August, 1917

MAY SEE END OF THE WAR

There are several predictions as to how long the war will last, among the latest being that of General Brusiloff, now at the Russian front. He predicts the end of the war by August next.

"The Austro-Hungary army, assailed from all sides," he said, "won't be able to stand much longer before the hordes of enemies who are hurling themselves against it and preparing to increase the vigor of their blows."

The intervention of Rumania is an event of the first order. I am no prophet; the future is in God's hands, but if I had to make an hypothesis I should be inclined to think that the month of August, 1917, might see the end of our memorable work.

"The present war is one which it is impossible for the Allies to lose, although a great deal remains to be accomplished. A successful result is already in our hands, the game is already won."

Charity may begin at home, but when it keeps there it ends in a miser's gift to himself.

Registration—Then Conscription

SEEMS TO BE A PRETTY SURE THING

FROM utterances made now and again of late by public men—cabinet ministers and others, whose words have weight—it seems pretty certain that the dominion government have had and still have under consideration some form of conscription for Canada. It was thought a year or so ago—and even expressed by those in close touch in government circles—that conscription would not be necessary in the dominion. But, no doubt, circumstances have arisen since then that has changed that opinion. It looks as though the steady falling off of the voluntary system during the past few months may have had something to do with the government's changed attitude on this question. The falling off in the number of recruits is not because all the eligible men for service had been exhausted, for there are still several thousands of suitable men in the dominion; who, from one cause or another, have not responded to the call of the country. It seems pretty certain that the government has arrived at that point where they consider that other means must be adopted to bring in more recruits. Registration is the first stage towards that end. That some form of conscription will follow seems pretty sure.

Speaking before a large audience the other day, Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, said: "If it becomes necessary to save the Empire that more men are needed and will not voluntarily go, the lesson of Great Britain will have to be learned in Canada." This is a war in which decisive victory must be won. The liberties of Canada are more precious than your life or mine, and if necessary we must lay down our lives on the altar."

R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., just returned from Ottawa, makes the following statement: "The whole question of utilizing to the best advantage the services of every citizen of Canada has been engaging the attention of the government for several months. Every man knows that the question is one of extreme difficulty. The voluntary system has produced wonderful results, especially in Western Canada, and in our own province of Alberta, as you know, many thousands have exceeded the quota that should be enlisted in Alberta if half a million men are to be raised in the Dominion. Conscription is probably not possible except by act of parliament. In England you will remember that having passed a measure providing for registration, subsequently a statute was enacted providing for conscription. Probably under the defence of the realm act, a modified measure of conscription could be promulgated in Canada, but undoubtedly legislative enactment would be required before any scheme could be made effective. I believe that steps will be taken to ascertain at an early date to what extent our citizens can be employed in national service. Probably the work of organizing a system will be placed in the hands of a civilian of high training and business experience and in each large district a director will be appointed. Badges will probably be given to those whose services are required for welfare of the nation, although they may not enlist for overseas service. The details of the plan will be worked out, I believe, during the next few days, and will probably be made public before the end of the week."

It is easy to read between the lines of these speeches that conscription in Canada is coming, and that the references in these speeches on conscription seem to be intended to prepare the people—particularly the slackers, and such like—for that measure which places conscription on the statute books of Canada.

A cable from Amsterdam says General von Blissig has remitted a heavy fine imposed on Brussels.

General von Blissig's rule seems to be "when in doubt, fine Brussels!"

The kaiser won't abdicate right away for the crown prince is too busy at Verdun just now to undertake any other big jobs.

R. N. Mangles

IN A BAD RUNAWAY

News reached Chinook on Monday of a bad accident that happened to Mr. R. N. Mangles, sec-treas of the R. M. of Sounder Creek, with office at Youngstown. It seems that Mr. Mangles was out at his farm some fourteen miles north of Chinook, and which adjoins Mr. Northgrave's place, where he had just started cutting his wheat. On Sunday morning he hitched up his horse and buggy with the intention of driving into Youngstown to bring his wife out to the farm for a few days. As far as we can learn he had not proceeded very far when his horse got frightened and ran away. Some time later his horse and buggy were found in his own pasture by some passing neighbors, but Mr. Mangles could not be seen. How the horse and buggy got into the pasture is a mystery, as the pasture is wire fenced all around, unless they came over the fence, and the horse, too, must have returned home by another road. Fearing an accident must have happened some of the neighbors went in search of Mr. Mangles. They had not gone far when traces of blood were found, and presently Mr. Mangles was discovered on the road, lying unconscious. On an examination being made, it was found that one of his legs was broken between his knee and ankle, besides a severe cut on his head. It is supposed he was flung out of the buggy with great force. He was at once conveyed to his home at Youngstown where medical aid was procured. We have not heard of his progress, but wish him as speedy a recovery as possible under the circumstances.

The home of the Rev. Arthur and Mrs. Barner, Calgary, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Monday afternoon, when Miss Ada E. Cober of Calgary was united in marriage to the Rev. J. D. Taylor of Wiste, Alberta.

The cheering suggesting that there is nothing like adversity to bring a man out, is understood to apply especially to his toes, knees and elbows.

The pessimist complains of the thorns among the roses; the optimist rejoices that, though there must be thorns, there are roses among them.

Second War Loan

IS NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

The minister of finance has handed the following announcement to the press:

The second Canadian war loan is now being offered for public subscription. While the government is aware that Canadian patriotic sentiment alone could be depended upon to ensure success, strict regard has been had, in fixing the terms of the issue, to prevailing conditions with the object of making the offering attractive from the purely investment standpoint. The government is confident that this, the second loan for the purpose of raising funds for Canada's war expenditures, will meet with the same loyal and generous response which made the first war loan so strikingly successful.

RED CROSS FUND

The following are additional subscriptions to the local Red Cross fund:

M. E. Bird	\$5.00
S. Machell	5.00
I. W. Deman	5.00
Mrs. C. R. Brownell	2.50
L. Proudfoot	2.00
Ira Card	2.00
J. M. Davis	1.50
Mrs. Isbister	1.00
M. L. Chapman	1.00
Robinson Bros	1.00
John Cinnaman	1.00
F. Lake	1.00
E. R. Dell	1.00
Mrs. D. Geiken	1.00
Wm. Young	1.00
W. R. Hawkshaw	1.00
J. C. Sandman	1.00
I. Cuyler	1.00
W. A. Pinkerton	1.00
E. C. Robertson	1.00
R. N. Bray	1.00
E. A. Carpenter	1.00
Joe Deman	1.00
T. O. Stephenson	1.00
R. O. Morin	50

Substantial Gains

The capture of Soyeourt and Chilly by the French on Sept. 5 made a total of twenty-nine villages taken since the start of the Somme front. The positions wrested from the Germans on the 5th were powerfully organized. At Barleux one of the strongest positions on this front, repeated direct attacks were unsuccessful and the French finally resorted to a turning movement, attacking to the southwest. The Germans counter attacked no less than six times in a desperate effort to regain lost ground.

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The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

Eddy's Matches

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

Holland's Help To Belgians

Excellent Work Being Done in Looking After Refugees.

Holland is certainly casting bread upon the waters. In addition to the sum of \$5,000,000 supplied Belgian refugees through donations, Holland has been compensated by the Dutch government. Two million dollars have been voted for the coming year and unless peace comes, one million more will probably be granted.

The Belgian government made an offer of reimbursement which Holland declines. The refugee camps, under control of the government, are well organized and have churches, schools, shops and post-offices.

The refugees are not compelled to work, but a small amount is given to those who do so, as they are employed in constructing small wooden houses which can be used now and readily removed to Belgium after the war.

Belgian educational facilities are under the direction of the Dutch-Belgian commission. Primary schools have been established, with 4,500 scholars, certified Belgian teachers.

Holland is playing the part of a real neutral — a noble humanitarian part. She will emerge from the European holocaust beloved on all her neighbors.

Women is another forcible argument for woman's rule.—Cleveland Press.

Empire Rebuilders in a Hurry.

Overzealous politicians by attempting to "rush" the question of Empire reconstruction undo the work of all the heroic Empire-builders in the past. The final result in the Canadian press generally speaking, to jump hastily to conclusions is very satisfactory. Regard for the rights of others under the law as well as pride in the Empire testifies to the fact that this important and difficult Imperial problem shall be paid the respect of close and exacting study.—Montreal Mail.

Pacific Weather.

"The amateur weather prophet I am always struck by the rainy days accurately. How do you suppose he does it?"

"That's easy. He merely gathers up the dates of the Sunday sunrises."

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. Stereophore—Pecta Plus—Actis Quiciliz. Try it for Red Eyes, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is composed of the finest ingredients. It is a safe medicine—but used in successful physicians' practices. It is sold in bottles of 12 ozs. by the Pulte and sold by Druggists at 25c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve is a sleep-tube, 2oz. and Murine Eye Salve is a sleep-tube, 2oz. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago, Ill.

World's Potato Crop

Germany Leads in Total Yield for Year of 1914.

The world's potato crop in 1914 covered 4,375,000 acres, giving a yield of 4,375,000,000 bushels.

Of the total acreage Russia had 9,000,000 and Germany 8,367,000, Germany led in total yield, however, with 1,672,000 bushels, against 1,100,000 billion for Russia. France had half a billion bushels, and the United States 305,000,000.

In yield per acre, Norway came in with an average of 247.1 bushels; Great Britain, Ireland second with 241; France third with 230; Holland fourth with 223, and Germany fifth with 200. The average was 180, and for the United States 109.

In Germany, which produces well over one-third of the world's potato crop, only 28 per cent. of the yield is used for food, the remainder being used to animals, 100,000,000 bushels are used in the making of alcohol, and 30,000,000 bushels are used in the manufacture of starch and allied products.

In Japan a start has also been made in the manufacture of starch from potatoes in a large way. The output for 1914-15 being 35,000,000 pounds.

Good-bye to Asthma. Persons suffering from asthma, especially those born with asthma know what it is to long with all their hearts for escape as from a tyrant. Never do they know when an attack may come and they know that to struggle with it costs them their health and life. But it was Uruguay that had the happy thought and is carrying it out in its own expense—New York Times.

Grain Smut

Treating Seed Grain for Smut Is a Good Practice.

When grain first heads out is the best time to observe the amount of smut in it.

The smuts of grain are carried from year to year in the spores of smut either on the surface or within the kernels of grain. If a head of smutted grain is placed in a field and allowed to germinate, the spores will attach themselves to the head down to the plant from which it comes and pulls up the whole plant, he will find that all of the head, coming from that plant are smutted and consequently will not produce grain.

Throughout the West, there is a loss usually of from one dollar and upward per acre of grain due to the effects of smut.

Particularly every particle of this smut could be controlled by treating the seed grain. Every farmer knows how to treat seed grain for smut, and it is done very easily.

The cost of treatment, labor and material included, will normally be less than five cents per acre.

We know of no other investment that would bring in as large a profit. We are sure that more farmers would treat for smut if they would take the trouble to examine their grain fields when they are heading out and actually see the amount of the smutted heads in a given area.

A good way to do this is to drop a barrel hoop down in a grain field and count all the stalks of grain within the hoop. If one does not pass through each stalk every day in which there is as much as ten to fifteen percent. of smutted heads and never notice them.

A Standard Medicine. Paracelsus' Vegetable Medicine is a standard and indispensible substance known to have a reviving and salutary effect upon the digestive organs, even in a position that they rank as a standard medicine. This is something we should remember this. Simple in their composition, they can be assimilated by the weakest stomach and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

English Stock Breeding and the War. Notwithstanding the fact that British pure-bred stock is being sent to all parts of the world, a shipment of Yorkshire horses was recently made from an English herd to a Russian estate. A Berkshire herd, consisting of 150 to 200 round洛夫特威爾 guns, such as howitzers and mortars, have correspondingly longer barrels than the high-grade guns of the same caliber, because the pressures they develop, and hence the temperatures are lower.

Empire Unity a Spiritual Unity

The moving spectacle which

the passionate loyalty of the Overseas Dominions has furnished has given an impressive touch to those who have been thinking concerning the fate of the British Empire.

The unity of the Empire is a spiritual unity, and it has survived the greatest strain ever put upon the relations of man with separate nations.

It is a triumph of liberty, of

justice, of the principles of

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HOW GERMANS HAVE TORTURED THE UNHAPPY PRISONERS OF WAR

FRIGHTFUL TORTURES INFILCTED BY THE ENEMY

Force Prisoners of War to Perform Convict Labor, and If They Refuse They are Unmercifully Beaten and Subjected to Other Cruelties by the Barbarians

Fresh testimony comes to hand from Germany how the frightful tortures imposed by the Huns by way of punishment on French, American and British prisoners who refuse to do the forced labor which the Germans seek to impose upon them. The Paris Matin voices the complaint that "the German Government has a lucky subterfuge has come through from Münster to France."

"We have," says, "witnessed on April 6 and 7, really inhuman and painful punishments." These men refused to go to work in the factories were savagely beaten with the butt ends of heavy sticks or dragged by the feet until they pitifully gave up the ghost. One man was given a complaint being brought to his notice, the colonel replied, "Will it not be so whenever the men refuse to obey?" You can see the dire result of such treatment. There are those who forced to work against their brothers and against their country."

This is but another infamy which goes to swell the already long list of German crimes. It is useless to offer comment. And what can one say as to the treatment inflicted upon the Russian prisoners mentioned recently in the *Journal des Débats*, from information contained in the *Russia-Skow*?

This is nothing short of the most abominable cruelty. The attention is devoted to the numerous details and letters and even illustrations which have been supplied by some escaped prisoners. Russian prisoners destined to travel under such conditions that many die during the journey from innation and asphyxiation. They die, but their corpses are left standing, supporting themselves, since no soldiers are crowded a carriage which at the best could accommodate only 20, and the journey lasts three days and three nights.

On arriving at their destination, the prisoners are subjected to convict labor, and abominably fed. The Germans compel them to work on the manufacture of shells and the preparation of explosives. The horses are driven in hundreds to digging of trenches under the shrapnel and gun fire of the Russians.

The prisoners refuse, they are unmercifully beaten and starved, and condemned to solitary confinement, with their right hand fastened with chains to their left foot. In this pitiful condition they are left for weeks, and as they are suspended from a torturing rack.

All this the poor miserable prisoners endure most heroically; it is their best chance of escaping still more severe punishment.

There have been hundreds of similar cases, and these repeat themselves every day where soldiers, in order to escape working against their country, cut off either a finger or two of their fingers, or even the whole hand.

In the German system of repression, special mention is made of the condemned who sleep in a coffin.

This is a large tin box in the shape of a coffin, wherein the condemned man is placed after being suitably bound and gagged, and the lid is then hermetically sealed in order to prevent the influx of fresh air.

The poor miserable wretches soon begin to suffocate and finally lose consciousness, while the patient is revived by the administration of a restorative, and then once more thrown back into this infernal prison of torture.

To which nation is made above, this is a stake fitted all conceivable manner of fine cords. The condemned man is suspended in such a manner that he cannot move his flesh as soon as the members become stretched under the weight of his body. Even the most hardened soldiers are unable to stand it for more than two hours. As soon as they lose consciousness, but the same tortures begin again on the moment that they gain again on the moment that they think that they are done of this punishment lasts 28 hours!

Literary

A London wholesale provision house which pride itself on filling all orders correctly, received a letter from a provincial customer recently, complaining bitterly of the very poor quality of the last two lots of eggs shipped.

The reputation of the house for never making an error seemed to be at stake, but the bright mind of the junior partner found a way out of it. He wrote:

Gentlemen: We are sorry to hear that our consignment did not suit you; there was, however, no mistake on our part. We have, however, found that it reads as follows: "Rush fifty boxes eggs. We want them bad." —Tilt-Bits.

Going to Plumb Niagara Whirlpool.

The depth of the whirlpool rapids in the Niagara River just above the falls may become known. Engineers propose to take a series of soundings from a passenger aero-car line which has been constructed 200 feet above the water in the Niagara Spanish Aero-Car Company. The engineers will use a weight of 500 pounds or heavier if necessary.

It has been estimated by many that the water moves somewhere between 250 and 1,000 feet. Because no boat can live in the rapids, it has been impossible to verify these estimates.

Ought to Be.

"Is that doctor capable of telling you how to avoid grippe?"

"He ought to be. He has had it half a dozen times himself." —Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Russia's Food Supply

Special Bureau Established for Distribution of Foodstuffs

The Czar has appointed a special commission to relieve the distress among the poorer classes in the large cities and industrial centers. With the aid of experts selected by the Department of the Interior, the railway ministry, the commission is to organize the distribution of food on an efficient basis.

The commission will also be responsible for the collection of grain, and the organization of food distribution, and must cause the arrival of all supplies concerning supplies to drive the prices up still further. All foodstuffs in the hands of speculators are to be confiscated and paid for at the market value.

Five members of the commission in the southern and Siberian provinces ascertained the exact amount of grain and the number of cattle which can be requisitioned and brought to large cities and thickly populated parts of the Empire. For the transportation of the supplies a special railroad service is to be organized.

Over this railroad, the German nation will be run to Moscow, Peter-
rogard, Kiev and other cities daily from Odessa and Siberia. For the distribution of the foodstuffs special bureaus are established in all cities and larger towns.

The heads of these bureaus will be directly responsible to the Ministry of the Interior for the distribution of all grain, meats, etc., at the price fixed by the Government. All sugar factories and canning establishments are brought under the control of the central government. The bureaus have been requested to give estimates of their possible maximum production and to place all of their stocks at the disposal of the Government.

Romans as Dry Farmers

They, Garnered Rich Olive Crop From the Hot African Sands.

The problem of dry farming with which our western farmers are struggling was faced also by the ancient Romans, and here we find a manner from which we moderns can borrow many a suggestion.

When the French took control of Tunis they found established there a legend of the Roman olive trees, which had sprung up in the desert.

The Romans, however, had requested that they be permitted to grow in the future the thoughts which fill them now.

Everybody must admit that nature creates what is good, and complains or laments, because of a bad result.

Those who are new in the trenching business are not spiritualistically than when they left. In proportion upon them that they must remain in the future the thoughts which fill them now.

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Sermon by Kaiser on Reliance of God

Practical Christianity and Harmony With Personality of Lord Needed

The speech which the German Emperor recently made at a gathering of army chaplains at his headquarters is reported in the *Vossische Zeitung* by Chaplain Doctor Ott.

"The world is separating the church from the state, and gentlemen have the task of teaching the German nation to take things seriously and to accept the present as the will of God, as it is imposed upon us, and to consider that life is trial. We need practical Christianity to bring our lives into harmony with the personality of our Lord. We must live according to His acts and deeds."

"Gentlemen, how fascinating and marvellously manifold is His personality. We must study it thoroughly; we must live according to the Lord."

"Suppose Christ entered at this moment through your door, would we look into His face? Could we once a week is not enough. We must live according to His teaching. You must bring sharply before us the vision of God, who, perhaps, as judge of men, is now passing through the earth. You must represent Him and show Him to us."

The Emperor then dwelt on what he said regarding as one of the most dangerous tendencies of the time the spirit of the material benefit of the war, namely, the tendency to find fault, to complain, to criticize.

"Men often ponder how this tendency can be cured," he said. "Certainly not by repression, or laws or orders. The remedy cannot come from outside of us, it must come from within, we must be strengthened for bad days, and, what is more difficult, for good days."

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FRUIT!

Before getting your supply of
Fruit come in and see us
about it

Headquarters for
Drygoods, Gents' Furnishing,
Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Groceries,
Provisions and Chinaware

H. C. Brigginshaw

The Store of Quality



J.M.DAVIS

PROVINCIAL AUCTIONEER

Is prepared to conduct all kinds of
Auction Sales. Terms moderate

CHINOOK. Dates can be made at this office



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead in any part of the available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at the Dominion Lands Agency (but not at the Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Holder—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead if he can prove that there are no better conditions. A habitable house is required, except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Domestic Six months' residence in each of six years after a suitable homestead has been obtained. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts, provided he can prove that he has held six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby, stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for—\$4388

M. L. CHAPMAN

Chinook, Alta.

GENERAL DRAVING

All orders promptly attended to
Office: Opp. Crown Lumber yard

Money to Loan

On Farm Property

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.
Saskatoon

Interest 8 per cent, 5 years.
Prompt service

E. R. DELL, Agent
Office Empire Lumber Co., Ltd.

ROBT. URE, M.A., LL.B.
(Glasgow and Edinburgh)

Barrister - Solicitor - Notary

Collections a Specialty.

YOUNGSTOWN, ALBERTA.
Office: Main Street, next Dominion
Lands Office.

Griffiths, Ford, Wright
& Miller

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES,

CONVEYANCERS, ETC.

YOUNGSTOWN, - ALBERTA
Chinook every Saturday

F. W. Griffith, D.C.L.; C. J. Ford, B.A., LL.B.
Counsel and Solicitor for the City of Calgary
C. M. Wright, B.A., LL.B.; L. H. Miller,
LL.B.

Wanted

Two girls—one for dining room,
\$30.00 per month: one as chamber
maid, \$25.00 per month. Must be
competent and good workers. Apply
Chinook hotel.

WAR LOAN DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931.

PAYABLE AT PAR AT

OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG,
REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 97½

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows:

10 per cent on application;
30 " " 16th October, 1916;
30 " " 15th November, 1916;
27½ " " 15th December, 1916;

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The installments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any installment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any installment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the October instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as

to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.

Chinook Agri. Hall

I hereby agree to pay on demand to the Chinook Agricultural Society the sum of five dollars for the purpose of building an Agricultural Hall provided one hundred others do the same.

Andrew Aitken

F. E. Foster

H. T. Lensgraf

Ed. Ptoor

Lorne Proudfoot

John Key

J. A. Fisher

John Featherston

N. G. Marcy

W. L. Gilbert

N. G. Kerry

E. V. Key

Geo. Stewart

C. R. Brownell

Bert Currie

Chas. Featherstone

Percy R. Dobson

Neil McLean

W. A. Todd

Jas. Young

J. A. McCall

R. McLean

R. C. Fraser

Alex. Reardon

Sam Machell

W. Milligan

J. R. Miller

Chas Perry

Fred Lake

E. O. Hocart

Reg Witt

W. W. Isbister

G. F. Dunford

Fred J. Maris

M. G. Aarsby

J. C. Hess

E. M. Stanley

Ed Russell

Jas Martin

Dr Oliver Boyd

Fred Otto

Robt Dobson

Joe Hill

J. E. Turner

I. M. Dodge

N. D. Stewart

E. R. Dell

L. S. Dawson

J. L. Corcoran

R. J. Marr

H. C. Brigginshaw

John Engler

N. D. Morrison

A. H. Peck

O. J. Hocart

Thos Gilbertson

A. L. Downey

J. M. Sellars

A. Gingles

J. M. Hill

Geo MacIntosh

A. Simons

Chas E. Neff

Robt McFadden

Brown & Wilson

E. R. Harrington

N. D. McKinnon

Adam Marr

J. J. Leggett

J. Ferguson

E. A. Carpenter

Geo Thompson

Geo N. Johnson

F. E. McFee

M. J. Aarsby

R. S. Woodruff

Lou Setterington

Bowman Bros

Mah Bros

E. M. Bird

W. A. McLaughlin

Ed Stewart

H. Kinch

Britton Bros

Thos H. White

Kindly let us have your name to add to above

Unlimited funds to loan on mortgage. Griffiths, Ford, Wright & Miller, Law Office, next the Post Office, Youngstown, Alberta

Most people are ticklish on their praise bone. Try 'em.

Bills are out for a harvest-home dance to be held in Chinook, on Friday, Sept. 22nd

Blinks-Shafer, do you know that woman across the road?

Shafer—She certainly looks familiar. Let me see. It's my wife's new dress, my daughter's hat and my mother-in-law's parasol—sure. Why, it's our cook.

Dobson Elevator Opened

To Farmers and Others

The new Elevator at this point is now open for business. Highest market prices and prompt attention to business.

W. G. McDONALD, Agent

Miss Florence L. White

Certified at Trinity College, London, England. Will be in Chinook every Tuesday to give Lessons in

Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Banjo and Singing

Open for Engagements as Pianist a Concerts and Dances.

For terms and further particulars apply to Miss White, Cereal.

WANTED

HOGS

The undersigned will pay the highest market price for hogs.

Also Cattle

For further information enquire at Farmers' Elevator.

W. R. RINGER

The Live Stock Outlook in Canada

Demand for Live Stock of All Kinds Has Never Been Better

That an era of prosperity is opening for the Canadian farmer, and that he is never better off than in his secure position than at present, as regards the extension of his breeding operations, is the opinion recently expressed by John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion Government.

In a pamphlet published by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, the subject is pretty thoroughly gone into as regards the market for stock of all kinds, including horses, which are almost at a premium now, as well as beef cattle, other meat-producing animals and food products. Canada now has the means of initiating and developing a trade on practically equal terms as against the competition of other nations. Countries which have been engaged in armaments for so long now possess no particular advantage over their younger rival, Canada. Commercial connections and other trade assets which they formerly possessed can hardly be broken down and nullified within the past eighteen months, owing to the war. A n.w. trade era is being established and the farmers of Canada have a better opportunity than ever before to extend their business abroad.

With reference to cattle, the prices current for beef, on the Smithfield market during 1915 increased 40 per cent, since the outbreak of war, and we expect to see a further increase to meet the demand, and this has forced buyers to take the chilled article, with the result that prices have advanced sharply. The general situation is that the shortage of supply. It has never been indicated from any country that there is an undue accumulation of beef in stores or a congestion of cattle going toward market. Present prices and present demand confirm this fact.

A good herd of milking beef cows will bring in a profit as regards the change of seasons, and a lamb is not available two or more calves may be put on a single cow, and befitting either a baby beef or as butcher or export stock, will ensure a steady income than can be obtained by a continuance of the old methods. No practice will tend to convert female stock nor speedily add to our available supply of beef.

With reference to sheep, the report refers to the fact that the average earner near the world record prices having been reached in Canada during the past year. The position of the world wool market is very firm at present, and the indication is that the market will be overstocked, or prices recede. This puts the Canadian farmer in a very strong position as far as the sale of sheep for the year. At the same time no farm animal can be made more profitable at the present time to its owner.

Touching on hogs, the report says they are much needed, and are destined to high value. Canada stands at present in a better position to develop a permanent bacon trade with Great Britain than ever before. Britain has increased its bacon enormously since the beginning of the war, due mainly to the heavy purchases made by the British war office, and also to the fact that the wages of men in the bacon industry in the market will be more profitable at the present time to its owner.

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During the past few years Canada has been producing more eggs, the increase since 1913 being about 17,000,000 dozen exported last year alone. 8,000,000 dozen went to the United Kingdom. As many chickens as possible should be hatched. Eggs at winter prices are a paying proposition, particularly if the market is present or prospective market conditions can be reaped and finished at a good profit.

In the words of a very well-known London (Eng.) produce man, "Canadian men now sell to the world, and France, anything she can produce." The report emphasizes strongly the fact that permanent success depends not only upon the quantity of output, but also upon the quality and intelligence which may characterize our business relations in all their related phases during the war.

From a general survey of the whole situation it would appear that Canada will be in a better position during the coming months to obtain sale for her products than she has been able to secure for herself at any previous time.

Japan on the War.

The present European war may have been a great surprise to most people, but it was natural that those who have studied western civilization carefully enough since the 19th century began. The present war was started by the mistake of the statesmen and diplomats. Something in the western civilization caused this war. It was inevitable. It was a great mistake that the west tried to build itself on centralized national selfishness, materialistic individualism and philosophy. The 19th century taught us how to build states upon mistaken principles of selfishness, materialism, individualism and centralized power. The 19th century has only left problems to be solved by later centuries. Thus, the 20th century inherited the civilization of the west. Japan is affected by the west's social and industrial market; Japan, therefore, has a pre-eminent and strategic position in the civilization of the world—Japan Advertiser.

Life or Death for German Nation

Concluding Points Have to Be Reached and Everything Is in Balance

Max Osborne, in a dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin from western headquarters, says:

"We are shaken by burning pain as new streams of German blood are flowing and we recognize our powerlessness over what cannot be changed."

"After two years of war the angel of destruction is passing through the ranks as merciless as if it were the Devil himself. While we suffer fearful loss, we do not blind our eyes to the new mourning to come to us nor over the seriousness of the fate of this decisive battle ragged and torn. We are the worthy of the stuporous task we have to fulfil and the almost incomprehensible sacrifices our heroes make if we were not to undertake the terrible fury and burden of these weeks."

"We feel the raging storm of the united power of the enemy. It is now a question of everything for the life or death of our nation. We stand in the same position as the French in August, 1914. The concluding points have to be reached and everything is in the balance."

England is "The" Enemy

Our firm opinion is that there is in this war no room for a compromise with England. England is the enemy who has raised up and is still keeping against us a world of enemies. We can expect from England's goodness of heart nothing but a good future. "We must" for the sake of a reconciliation with England abandon none of the war aims which we have achieved so far. Our best hope is that it may return to retain in the interests of our country. The only important thing is to weaken England's power and to strengthen our own to protect ourselves as to impose peace on England, willfully silly, and to make her recognize our right to existence, our right to the future, our right to a place in the world and to the world's ocean from the Vossische Zeitung, Berlin.

Riches of British Africa

British Possessions Have the Greatest Commercial Value

In the parcelling out of Africa among the nations of Europe, writes W. E. Ainsworth in Leslie's, "Great Britain did not score any important successes, but she retained the greatest commercial value. I have already discussed the South African Union and Egypt, and briefly outlined the wonderful future of these colonies. Let us consider the British possessions in Africa."

British East Africa consists of a large part of the mainland of Africa, the port of Mombasa, the Uganda Protectorate and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. It covers an area of 378,899 square miles, and has a population of 72,450,000, of whom only 10,000 are Europeans, or one-tenth of the total population of 30,000, which included 150 European officials, is the largest city, Nairobi is the capital, with 14,000 inhabitants, 800 being white.

In this colony the rubber and sisal grown, while the cultivation of cotton along the rivers is rapidly increasing. On the lowlands, coconuts, copra, cassava, caraway seed and rice flourish, while in the higher areas, coffee, tea, cotton and tobacco are being developed to wheat and coffee. Black wattle is being extensively raised and is the largest industry. There is also much ostrich and sheep raising, and the production of cloves, yields one-half of the supply of the world. The last census showed 6,000,000 bearing trees, mostly owned by Arabs. It has about 3,000 square miles of forests, chiefly ebony, sandalwood and mahogany.

There are practically no mineral resources. The yearly exports are \$15,905,000, import \$21,500,000.

A Great British Aeronaut.

General Henderson, the officer in command of the National Flying Corps in Great Britain, gave the following striking testimony on the subject of the British aeroplane at the Royal Commission appointed to do so: In relation to Lieut. Busk's death at Farnborough, he said that Lieut. Busk's first flight was a complete success, but that his aerodynamics had suffered, for that officer worked out the problem of inherent stability to a degree never attempted before. He was a

regular member of the Royal Flying Corps.

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An Optimist's View of the Kaiser.

Jame M. Beck, the New York lawyer, whose writings and addresses on the war have attracted world attention, has now returned to America, in London the other day by saying that the Kaiser was "the most benevolent statesman of modern times."

As samples of his benevolence, he said that the Kaiser had consolidated the British Empire, reinvigorated France, reorganized Russia, and had brought the United States and Great Britain nearer to each other.

He said that the Kaiser, like looking on the bright side of things—Montreal Herald.

Jack: Did you tell her what you said was in strict confidence?

Alice: No, I didn't want her to think it was important enough to repeat.

The Control of Weeds

The Names and Habits of All Common Weeds Should Be Studied

Weeds are the robbers of the plant world. They creep into the soil and rob the plants of moisture, light, heat and air. They often crowd out good clovers and grasses in our meadows and pastures.

Every farm boy should learn the names and habits of all the common weeds, and if it might prove mischievous it should be promptly identified. If nobody on the farm can do so, it should be sent away to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa for identification, and information concerning its control.

Among the common field weeds is the grassy pest known as foxtail, which grows from seed and lives only one year.

It is not a serious weed except when wet weather in June prevents its early development.

Most of the common weeds which infest cultivated crops live only one year. They produce lots of seed. These live long enough in the ground to become established in five or six years of meadow or pasture, they are still liable to do damage to cultivated crops.

There is no easy way to get rid of weeds. The crop should be kept as clean as is conveniently possible. The land must be used as a cultivator can be depended upon to destroy all the weeds. The Dutch or the English is an invaluable article to this purpose.

In some sections the weeds which live from year to year and spread by underground rootstocks, as well as by seeds, are the most destructive to agriculture. The thistle, cocklebur, Canada thistle, horse-nettle, and morning glory are the worst weeds of this type. These pests have about as much fight in them as the common annuals.

If the weeds cut off at the surface of the ground they come up again and again. But if you keep it long enough you will kill them. Land which is not to be cultivated is a waste of time.

Pastures and meadows have weeds which generally do not become established. Alfalfa, vetch, lucerne and buckwheat are the common weeds of this type. In alfalfa, blue grass is a bad weed. Most pasture and meadow weeds live over year after year.

The Art of Handling Men

Great Tact Is Required by Officers to Handle Men Successfully

When a citizen becomes a soldier he is not transformed from a free man to a cog in a machine. That is the purely German idea. It is true that the longer a man is under military training the reader he becomes to obey the will of a superior officer without question, almost without thought; but it would be a bad idea to deprive soldiers of their sense of individuality. Training can never be a character to deprive soldiers of full citizenship. Training to be a character to deprive German people, who must now realize that their sons have an early and separate peace with France—which they were told to be the result of the capture of Verdun—would utterly, without foundation, —New York Evening Post.

Wants Soldiers on the Land

Co-operation of Overseas Dominions Needed to Direct Returned Soldiers to Agricultural Pursuits

Sir Rider Haggard left a favorable impression on his visit here ten years ago. He was best known as a novelist, but proved to be man of affairs and a farmer of experience. He had done much good work and displayed his ability to take hold of useful duties with the ardor of the mystic, and literary tasks with the illumination of the sage. He asserts that the settlement in England is a mistake. Not so much as is supposed is occupied by the peasant acre in England," he says, "I fail to find them. I admit that a great deal of the land could be better farmed than it is. Truly, gentlemen, who would voluntarily donate land, ice cream lights for the occasion. But people often expect something in return for their services, and the electric light company furnish the newspaper man an advertisement relative to aaforded meeting or entertainment.

If the coal dealer or the ice cream man goes to the church or lodge room to heat up the building for a meeting of the returned soldiers, and asks for a little ice cream to do, does one suggest that the electric light company furnish lights for the occasion? But people often expect something in return for their services, and the electric light company furnish the newspaper man an advertisement relative to aaforded meeting or entertainment.

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Free Advertising

The Newspaper Man Is Often Expected to Give Away His Stock in Trade and Work for Nothing

Nobody ever thinks of giving to the coal dealer and asking him to send a little coal up to the church or lodge room to heat up the building for a meeting of the returned soldiers, and asks for a little ice cream to do, does one suggest that the electric light company furnish lights for the occasion? But people often expect something in return for their services, and the electric light company furnish the newspaper man an advertisement relative to aaforded meeting or entertainment.

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Evolution of a Millionaire

What Charles M. Schwab's Views Are on the Gathering of Wealth

"If this war lasts another twelve months the richest man in the world will be Mr. Charles M. Schwab, one of the most successful business men in the world," said the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, "The first time I saw Schwab he was in a small boat in the harbor.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

• LADY • URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—
FLORENCE WARDEN
*Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO*

(Continued)

He was overwhelmed with questions, and found it at first quite impossible to get a few words with his wife, who was there to hear what steps he had taken towards the recovery of her pearls.

The postman was quite confused under the bombardment.

"Look here," he said at last, after he had vainly tried to make the younger man more comfortable in his chair, "I am the party concerned that he knew nothing about the absences and their reason for staying in town."

"I really can't answer everybody at once," he said, "but I can tell you all I know about the other two fellows. All I know is that when we got to Easton Payne disappeared like a rabbit popping into a hole, and that Easton and I were one moment and gone the next."

"You mean that he is unworthy, that he has lied to you?"

"Lady Creslowe was startled.

"Yes," she said. "That is so. You understand then? Have you ever felt anything like that?"

"No," she said, harschly.

But Lady Creslowe put out her gloved hand and pressed the arm of the younger woman as if she had given her a kiss. "It was a pretty day," she said gently, "you never felt the pang of having another of a son who would stick at nothing in pursuit of his own selfish pleasures, who would commit forgery!"

"Forgery!" echoed Lady Ursula, sitting erect.

Then even she would bring disaster upon his family, when he would return from his racing run, that had been so terrible.

There was a strongly marked difference of opinion about this measure, and it was finally decided that Ursula must be told to Mr. Jackson himself.

In the meantime it was getting late and the carriages and cars were ready to take the party to the nearest railway station for the great meeting to be held.

Lady Ursula, who was uneasy at her husband's absence, would have liked to stay at home, but her wishes were overruled and she had to take the seat on the platform which had been assigned to her.

She found herself sitting next to a tall, thin, dark-haired man with dark eyes and silvery hair, whom she was attracted and interested, even before she learned that the white-haired lady was his wife.

He at once appeared to be musical, for presently the white-haired lady got someone to introduce her to Lady Ursula, and during the half-hour's wait which preceded the start of the Conservative candidate the two ladies got into animated conversation.

After explaining that she had come to the meeting in order to be present at the meeting, Lady Creslowe asked whether Lady Ursula was living in the neighborhood.

"I am staying at Oare Court with Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, friends of my husband," replied Lady Ursula.

"Indeed! Then I feel very much inclined to accept the invitation they have most kindly given me to spend the night with you," said Lady Creslowe. "I will go and see if there is an opportunity of becoming better acquainted," she added with a smile.

"I hope you will come," said Lady Ursula.

And then she looked at the white-haired woman with the dark eyes, with an interest and curiosity which she herself could scarcely understand. What was there about this lady, here, like her, which recalled vague memories which she could not disentangle?

Again and again, in the course of the evening, the two women of the meeting, Lady Ursula, found their attention wandering from political platioties to a topic of deeper interest to her: what was there in Lady Creslowe which made her so supremely fascinating?

The two ladies, of deliberate purpose, got into the same car on their way to Oare Court, and during the drive they began to exchange confidences.

The elder lady recalled the political meetings she had attended in earlier days, when her own political career kept in the background the fact that her husband was a Whig.

"We never let our divergent views interfere with our good fellowship," she said, "but I confess that he is paralysed and unable to attend such gatherings himself; he is interested to hear what goes on. While recent developments have made him more than ever interested, in fact, to the right side," she added with a humorous laugh.

Lady Ursula confessed that politics did not greatly interest her.

"He is an ardent politician," she said.

"He doesn't think that he is, but he takes a lively interest in these things than I do, though he says his father was a Whig," she added.

"Well, the old Whig," said Lady Ursula, "has started a movement in Paris to protect the throat, cheeks, shoulders and heart region by steel plates capable of turning a bullet.

In the Gulf of Panama a sailing ship has, owing to the currents, been drifting in circles for thirteen months and is unable to get out,

The Non-Combatant Corps

Working With the Hands Was New to Britain's Conscientious Objectors

Jack, the Famous Pet of the Guards, Is Honored.

Frederick Palmer writes from British headquarters in France: One of the most famous regimental pets here is a small grey dog, who is a sentry outside a senior guard's house. Snow was the ground at the time, and the dog had evidently been out to do his duty, as he had picked it up and carried it back to the sentry, whose regiment, the Scots Guards, adopted the animal as a mascot.

Jack went all through the Crimean War, fighting tooth and nail by the side of his master and once going so far as to save his life. One of the men came out at the crestfallen sentry, who had given up his gun and run away for fear, and Jack, who had been following him, said: "Don't be afraid; I can't do that, even now."

Conscious of being in the presence of a heartfelt grief, and drawn by a strong interest in the story which touched her to the quick, Lady Ursula leaned towards the elder lady and said:

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Two married women were having a chat, and, as usual, the conversation veered around to the expense of living.

"I don't really mind how the tax on priors has affected us," said one sadly. "Why do you know that my bill for clothes this year exactly double what they were last year?"

"'Tisn't?" gasped the other. "I don't see how your husband can afford it last year, so what's the difference?"

"He can't," replied the first calmly.

"But, then, he couldn't afford it

last year, so what's the difference?"

Burglar (just acquitted) to his lawyer: "I will drop in soon and see you."

Lawyer: "Very good; but in the daytime, please."

Voice of Orderly (outside door): "I've got a verbal message for ye, sergeant."

Sergeant: "Well, can't you put it under the door?"

"Can you keep it secret?" "I am silent as the tomb." "I need to borrow some money." "Don't worry, old man. It is as though I never heard."

Dog That Won the V. C.

How Naturally Entente Marriage Allegiances Are Fostered.

Jack, the Famous Pet of the Guards, Is Honored.

One of the most famous regimental pets here is a small grey dog, who is a sentry outside a senior guard's house.

Snow was the ground at the time, and the dog had evidently been out to do his duty, as he had picked it up and carried it back to the sentry, whose regiment, the Scots Guards, adopted the animal as a mascot.

Frederick Palmer writes from British headquarters in France: One of the most famous regimental pets here is a small grey dog, who is a sentry outside a senior guard's house.

Snow was the ground at the time, and the dog had evidently been out to do his duty, as he had picked it up and carried it back to the sentry, whose regiment, the Scots Guards, adopted the animal as a mascot.

Jack went all through the Crimean War, fighting tooth and nail by the side of his master and once going so far as to save his life. One of the men came out at the crestfallen sentry, who had given up his gun and run away for fear, and Jack, who had been following him, said: "Don't be afraid; I can't do that, even now."

Conscious of being in the presence of a heartfelt grief, and drawn by a strong interest in the story which touched her to the quick, Lady Ursula leaned towards the elder lady and said:

"You mean that he is unworthy, that he has lied to you?"

"Lady Creslowe was startled.

"Yes," she said. "That is so. You understand then? Have you ever felt anything like that?"

"No," she said, harschly.

But Lady Creslowe put out her gloved hand and pressed the arm of the younger woman as if she had given her a kiss. "It was a pretty day," she said gently, "you never felt the pang of having another of a son who would stick at nothing in pursuit of his own selfish pleasures, who would commit forgery!"

"Forgery!" echoed Lady Ursula, sitting erect.

Then even she would bring disaster upon his family, when he would return from his racing run, that had been so terrible.

There was a strongly marked difference of opinion about this measure, and it was finally decided that Ursula must be told to Mr. Jackson himself.

In the meantime it was getting late and the carriages and cars were ready to take the party to the nearest railway station for the great meeting to be held.

Lady Ursula, who was uneasy at her husband's absence, would have liked to stay at home, but her wishes were overruled and she had to take the seat on the platform which had been assigned to her.

She found herself sitting next to a tall, thin, dark-haired man with dark eyes and silvery hair, whom she was attracted and interested, even before she learned that the white-haired lady was his wife.

He at once appeared to be musical, for presently the white-haired lady got someone to introduce her to Lady Ursula, and during the half-hour's wait which preceded the start of the Conservative candidate the two ladies got into animated conversation.

After explaining that she had come to the meeting in order to be present at the meeting, Lady Creslowe asked whether Lady Ursula was living in the neighborhood.

"I am staying at Oare Court with Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, friends of my husband," replied Lady Ursula.

"Indeed! Then I feel very much inclined to accept the invitation they have most kindly given me to spend the night with you," said Lady Creslowe. "I will go and see if there is an opportunity of becoming better acquainted," she added with a smile.

"I hope you will come," said Lady Ursula.

And then she looked at the white-haired woman with the dark eyes, with an interest and curiosity which she herself could scarcely understand. What was there about this lady, here, like her, which recalled vague memories which she could not disentangle?

Again and again, in the course of the evening, the two women of the meeting, Lady Ursula, found their attention wandering from political platioties to a topic of deeper interest to her: what was there in Lady Creslowe which made her so supremely fascinating?

The two ladies, of deliberate purpose, got into the same car on their way to Oare Court, and during the drive they began to exchange confidences.

The elder lady recalled the political meetings she had attended in earlier days, when her own political career kept in the background the fact that her husband was a Whig.

"We never let our divergent views interfere with our good fellowship," she said, "but I confess that he is paralysed and unable to attend such gatherings himself; he is interested to hear what goes on. While recent developments have made him more than ever interested, in fact, to the right side," she added with a humorous laugh.

Lady Ursula confessed that politics did not greatly interest her.

"He is an ardent politician," she said.

"He doesn't think that he is, but he takes a lively interest in these things than I do, though he says his father was a Whig," she added.

"Well, the old Whig," said Lady Ursula, "has started a movement in Paris to protect the throat, cheeks, shoulders and heart region by steel plates capable of turning a bullet.

In the Gulf of Panama a sailing ship has, owing to the currents, been drifting in circles for thirteen months and is unable to get out,

Tommy's French Bride

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With the Boy Scouts

Training the Youth of Our Land to Become Efficient Citizens.

The preparation of the boy today for the financial and commercial war of the future is to be concentrated on the training of the youth of our land to become efficient citizens.

For the preparation of the boy today for the financial and commercial war of the future is to be concentrated on the training of the youth of our land to become efficient citizens.

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Preserving Fruit!

The B.C. fruit crop is almost a failure. Prices will be higher and goods harder to get so don't put off your preserving. We will have

Plums	Pears
Peaches	Crabapples
Apples	Prunes
Green tomatoes	Ripe tomatoes

from now on. Leave your order and do not be disappointed.

J. R. MILLER

The Shooting Season opens
SEPT. 1st

And we are prepared to supply you with Nitro Club, Canuck, Regal, Eleys, and Sovereign Shot Shells in 10-12 and 16 gauge shot, from B.B. to 7½

Single and double and repeating shot guns, gem grease, cleaners, etc.

Satisfaction guaranteed



Protect Yourselves

by insuring in a first class Hail Insurance Co.
Note or cash accepted. Insure now

If you are thinking of getting a binder to harvest your crop, order a

Massey-Harris Binder

Don't leave it too long or you may be like last year—can't get one when you want it.

Agent for Waterloo Threshing Co. and Minneapolis Threshing Co.

Goold, Sharpley & Muir Co. Windmills and Engines

M. J. HEWITT

Insurance of all kinds. Conveyancing

GROCERIES ! FRUIT ! FLOUR !

Now is the time to lay in your stock of the above. Prices are rapidly rising on Flour and Fruit, owing to failure of the grain and fruit crops. Be wise and leave your order with us now

Let us have your Grocery Order

Highest market price for Butter and Eggs.

Grocery, Bakery, and Confectionery

The Chinook Produce Co.

IN ARM'S BLOCK, CHINOOK

E. B. MILLS, Manager

W. W. ISBISTER

General Blacksmith

Horse-shoeing and General Wood Work
Repairing.

Coulters and Discs Sharpened

Chinook, Alta.

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sertion, 15 cents each subsequent insertion.
Special Notices in the local columns 10 cents per
line each insertion.

A. NICHOLSON,
Editor and Proprietor

Chinook Breezes

The rain of this week again
delayed harvest operations.

Heavy frost with ice this morn-
ing about finished up tender
garden stuff.

Mr. W. D. Stacey of Herschel,
Sask., was a Chinook visitor over
Sunday.

R. C. service will be held in
Chinook on Saturday, the 16th
inst., at 10 a.m., in Arm's hall.

Unlimited funds to loan on
mortgage. Griffiths, Ford, Wright
& Miller, Law Office, next the
Post Office, Youngstown, Alberta

J. E. Strong, formerly station
agent here, has been placed in
charge at Youngstown station.
Congratulations, Johnny.

The service in the evening at
the Chinook church will begin at
7 o'clock for the winter months,
commencing Sunday, Sept. 24th.

The work on the new Terwil-
liger elevator has progressed so
rapidly the past week or so, that
it is expected to be ready for this
year's crop.

Who Were They?

An auto containing two lone
occupants went "honk-konking!"
out of town early Sunday morn-
ing. Wonder who it was, and
where they went to? Ask —

Will He Take It?

Mr. S. Dilks had the pleasure
of a visit from his mother this
week. Before returning home
she gave him some good motherly
advice. Wonder if he'll take
it?

Sees and Is Conquered

Mr. W. C. Brownell of Seibert,
Colorado, is visiting his son, C.
R. Brownell. Mr. Brownell, sr.,
is so well pleased with this western
country that he has decided
to purchase some land here
before returning home.

DENTISTRY

DR. PIPER will be in Chinook in
Sept. from the 19th to the 23rd, in-
clusive.

Leave your Crippled Watches
and Broken Jewelry

At the Drug Store

MR. M. E. BATES, of the

STEEN JEWELRY & OPTICAL CO.

LIMITED

will be in Chinook every Tuesday

To collect and deliver the same

We are the Largest Watch Repair House in any
Western town

Why? Prompt Service and Quality Goods!

Try, Try Again! And Succeed!
Carpathia school district has
decided to take another and final
vote as to whether they will join
with the newly formed Chinook
Consolidated S.D. The voting
takes place on Thursday, the 21st.
It is to be hoped that it will be
carried in its favor this time.

A Very Pleasant Time

The ladies aid was entertained
at the home of the president, Mrs.
A. Nicholson, on Wednesday
afternoon. Mrs. J. R. Miller, the
first vice-president, presided. A
lot of business was transacted,
the gathering being one of the
largest for several months. Daity
refreshments were served by the
hostess.

CHINOOK MARKETS

Wheat, No. 1	\$1.35
" No. 2	1.32
" No. 3	1.27
Oats, No. 2, Canada West	37 1/4
Oats, feed	35
Barley	65
Flax	1.63
Corn	10.50
Live Hogs (Calgary)	10.50
Eggs	25
Butter	35

Granaries for Sale

I have several good Granaries
which I will sell at reasonable prices.

J. R. MILLER

FEED BARN

The undersigned wishes to inform
the public that he has leased the
Dobson Barn at Chinook. Has a
drilled well and lots of water. Our
charges are reasonable. Animals
left in our care get the best of care.
We respectfully solicit a share of
your patronage.

B. W. BOYER

HORSES FOR SALE

The undersigned have for Sale
about 60 head of very fine Work
Horses for Sale, weight from 1200 to
1600 lbs, mares and geldings, well
broke, and at reasonable prices. See
us at Dobson's Barn, Chinook, as
early as possible.

RUSSELL & HULBERT

Your Eyes!

Can be TESTED and GLASSES
FITTED by

A. Ashdown Marshall

of Calgary

SIGHT SPECIALIST

Examinations and Consultation Free
during the demonstration

If you have headaches, pains in or
about the eyes, blurring of vision,
tired or strained eyes now is your
opportunity

All electrical instruments used, the
same as in my Calgary offices. All
work guaranteed

COAL ! HARD LUMP AND NUT COAL

We are agents for the celebrated

Midland Coal Co., Drumheller

None Better. Give it a trial.

Deman Bros., Chinook

CHINOOK PHARMACY

Prescription Druggists



Kodak Films Developed and
Printed

First class work guaranteed at city prices

Threshers' Lien Notes now ready

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES

ARM'S BLOCK, CHINOOK
(South of Brigginshaw's Store)

Robinson Brothers

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS

Horse-Shoeing and Plow Work a specialty

Also Wood-work and Repairs

Try our new Tire Setter, makes a dandy job.

Railway Street West - CHINOOK

To Threshermen !

Make our store your headquarters for
Threshers' Supplies

When you need to fix up remember we have a full
stock of the following

We are agents here for and have in
stock the celebrated

Sawyer Drive Belts

Call and see

We do all kinds of
Pipe Fitting and Repair Work

Bring in your sieves, etc., and
have them overhauled

We have a full line of every-
thing you need for threshing.

You know what you want.

Try us and see if we can't
make it worth your while.

R. S. WOODRUFF

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

CHINOOK LODGE, No. 113,
meets every Monday at 8.00 p.m.
in Arms' Hall, Chinook. Visiting
members are cordially invited.

M. L. Chapman, N.G.

Lorne Proudfoot, R. S.

L. S. Dawson, C.C.

L. Tosh, K.R. & S.